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VANCE TWENTY YEARS AGO.

There has not been a time since the  
Richmond and Danville crowd (now  
the Southern) determined to possess  
itself for a song of the railroads built  
by the people of North Carolina that  
it has not sought to control the offi-  
cials in this State. And, truth to say,  
they have too often been able to do  
so, thanks to the control they have  
had and still have of a portion of the  
press. If a story could be written and  
a statement of the railroad money  
spent to make public sentiment in  
North Carolina to justify the grabbing  
of the railroad property belonging to  
the State it would astonish the peo-  
ple. Few public men dared to defy  
that power and those who did defy it  
had little support in the poorly paid  
press. The late Governor Vance was  
the only man in the eighties who de-  
fied their determination to dictate the  
policy of the State, and though the  
people stood by him and showed that  
at heart they will always stand by a  
courageous man who stands for the  
right, most of the politicians and pa-  
pers of that day were conspicuously  
silent or "deprecatory" the severe words  
of Governor Vance! In 1881, writing  
to a friend, Governor Vance said:

"The man who undertakes to fight  
such a monopoly as the R. & D.  
Railroad Company needs much patting  
on the back. . . . The trouble in  
this contest is that nearly all the pa-  
pers are under obligations of one kind  
or another to the railroad and will  
not aid me unless a strong pressure  
is brought to bear on them from the  
people. Already I have received pa-  
pers that in a sly, equivocal way have  
tried to turn the issue and weaken my  
appeal to the people. Many of them  
will not copy it and some again will  
garble it. In this respect my hands are  
tied, for I cannot make war on the  
press. And they need stirring up!"

"The monopoly will undoubtedly  
make a bitter personal war upon me  
and they will undoubtedly accomplish  
their selfish ends if the people are  
not aroused at once. . . . They  
will have possession, body and soul, of  
the Observer here, (Charlotte), the  
Asheville Citizen, the Greensboro Pa-  
triot and some others of lesser impor-  
tance."

The attempt to destroy Vance failed  
because he had won the heart and con-  
fidence of the people so completely  
that the monopoly, even with their  
newspapers and politicians, could not  
shake it. Besides there were brave  
editors and politicians who stood with  
Vance. If he had not won in war  
and in 1876 the confidence of the peo-  
ple, the monopoly press and politicians  
would have completely destroyed him,  
as they have destroyed many men just  
as good who lacked his great ability  
and his power to make the people  
see that he was fighting their battle.

What we need in North Carolina to-  
day is a public leader who will defy  
the trusts and monopolies that still  
seek to control and dominate.

It is to be regretted that anybody  
reflected upon the patriotism of Cal-  
vin H. Wiley. He was a true North Car-  
olinian, worthy of the honors given  
him and of the eulogy of State Super-  
intendent Joyner in today's paper.

Rev. L. A. Falls makes appeal for a  
monument to mark the grave of the  
late Rev. Dr. R. L. Abernethy, founder  
of Rutherford College. Some money

**COL. BENNETT'S OBITUARIES.**

It is said that no man in Boston  
feels that he can die respectably un-  
less he remembers Harvard in his will.  
In Anson county, so it is said, a  
soldier or Democrat feels that he can  
pass into the Great Beyond comfort-  
ably unless Col. Riden Tyler Bennett  
will agree to write his obituary an-  
"speak him fair in death." Almost  
every week recently the Wadesboro  
Messenger and Intelligencer has an  
obituary by Col. Bennett. He does  
not write in any hackneyed vein, but  
makes the view point he takes of his  
dead friend interesting to all, whether  
the reader knew the dead man or not.  
He has written nothing that is more  
striking and original than the follow-  
ing obituary of his friend Eli Hildreth.

"My friends are going into the res-  
toration with shocking frequency."

"Eli A. Hildreth, born near Wades-  
boro, November 27, 1833, passed into the  
realm of the invisible January 28, 1906."

"He was a modest man, who dis-  
charged the duties of good neighbor-  
ship without affectation or for the sake  
of notoriety. I knew him well and he  
left on me when in trouble real or  
imagined. It flatters a man to tell  
him you love him. Never until very  
recently have I weighed how deeply you  
engaged the affections of a woman by  
saying you loved her. Eli filled his  
ancestral acres down to his last  
month. His neighbors say he was a  
good neighbor. It is a wide and  
weighty testimony to worthiness. He  
was a very sensible man. He had an in-  
firmity in his nether limbs that acted  
like a thorn in his flesh. The thorn in  
Saint Paul's flesh is said to have been  
solitude. Hildreth, Saint Paul, a  
giant in intellect, was a poor product  
of physical civilization. Four feet six  
inches high, immensely bald-headed  
according to the testimony, he thus  
showed the faith of Christ into the ob-  
durate hearts of priests and rulers."

"Patrick Henry in religion a Demos-  
tocrat in faith. The great Turenne was a  
hump back. Fuseli said of Michael  
Angelo, he could stamp sublimity upon  
the hump of a dwarf."

"Eli was of the people. He never  
misplaced his confidence."

"On election days he was as regular  
as clock work."

"He came to Wadesboro 2 o'clock p.  
m. at a pedestrian gait; his eyes  
beautiful and unmatched in color and  
variety, dancing with sweet incite-  
ments. Slughter to the ballot box, vot-  
ing with the "finger of instinct and  
eye of faith."

"It would have been impossible to  
make of Eli more than he made of  
himself. They broke the die in mould-  
ing him. He should have lived longer  
if his friends had constituted the jury  
of inquest. He was good to look at,  
dangerous to fool with."

"A gas lamp installed in the office I  
am vacating supplies this last senti-  
ment. I wish it were permitted to be  
burned."

The tribute "He was good to look  
at, dangerous to fool with" is a whole  
volume in itself.

**OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS.**

The best portion of the excellent  
speech of Mr. Harvie Jordan in Met-  
ropolitan Hall yesterday was his warn-  
ing against speculation—the trading  
in cotton futures. He estimates that  
already this year more than two mil-  
lion dollars have gone to New York  
from the South as a result of the  
losses by Southern people who have  
bet on the price of cotton. This gam-  
bling has been participated in by all  
classes of Southern people, including  
farmers who could ill afford to lose  
their hard-savings. Last year it was  
gravely urged by some business men  
that farmers should "hedge" by buy-  
ing cotton futures. This advice to  
farmers to become gamblers was ta-  
ken by some to their cost.

Mr. Jordan truly declared that the  
loss of the money by this betting on  
the price of cotton was of small im-  
port in comparison with the loss of  
character involved. When a good citi-  
zen, content with fair returns upon  
his labor, is converted into a gambler  
in cotton futures, his reputation is in-  
jured and he is in danger of losing  
his character by "making haste to be  
rich." If every dollar lost by the South  
by cotton future gambling—for it is  
gambling where the other man shuffles  
the cards—since the war could be put  
into spindles and looms, the South  
would be as rich in its textile plants  
as England or New England. The  
wreck of fortunes, the loss of homes,  
and the forced sale of farms that have  
come through gambling in cotton fu-  
tures has touched to depress every  
community in the South. It is better  
that farmers keep their virtue and  
remain poor than that they shall be  
drawn into this vortex where they  
will lose their virtue as well as their  
money.

President Winston, in his practical  
address following Mr. Jordan, declared  
that the great movement of which Mr.  
Jordan is the head was not merely an  
organization to raise the price of cot-  
ton, but a movement for the uplift  
of rural homes and rural life, thereby  
contributing to the betterment of the  
State, for it is to the farms that we  
must turn for the leaders in church and  
in State, in business and in the pro-  
fessions. Manual labor and living  
close to mother earth, in his opinion,  
were essential to preserving a stock  
of vigorous and capable men, endow-  
ed with the physical and mental  
equipment for leadership.

The farmers have not been tainted  
with the gambling mania—only a  
comparative few have been seduced  
into gambling in futures, but that  
germ of moral malaria has under-  
mined the character of some of them  
as of not a few business men, and Mr.  
Jordan is preaching sound doctrine  
when he warned them against it. For  
every man in North Carolina who has  
made a dollar betting on the price of  
cotton, there are fifty who have lost  
one hundred dollars by this seductive  
sort of gambling.

The Corporation Commission recom-  
mends that the law be changed re-  
quiring first and second-class passen-  
ger rates. Very well, and reduce the

**WILL ROOSEVELT COMPROMISE?**

The Washington correspondents of  
the New York Herald, the New York  
World and Baltimore Sun all agree  
that Mr. Roosevelt is in a mood to  
make compromises on the railroad  
rate bill in order to placate the lead-  
ers of the Republican party in the  
Senate. If he does that, he may pur-  
chase party harmony but he will do  
so at a sacrifice of popular confidence.  
He has made his light and won it be-  
cause by standing for an effective bill  
he is upon the Democratic National  
platform. Everybody knows that the  
bulk of the Republican Senators are  
railroad men and at heart want no bill  
at all. But popular sentiment in their  
States compels them to vote for an ef-  
fective bill if the President stands firm.  
The news that he is conferring  
with Spooner and Knox—two of the  
most pronounced trust Senators in  
the body—and is agreeing to this or  
that modification, if true, is informa-  
tion that will give regret to every man  
in the country who has believed that  
the President would fight the Sena-  
torial trust cabal to a finish. Here is  
the story of the situation as viewed  
by the Baltimore Sun's correspondent:

"The President is said to be making  
overtures for a 'compromise' on the  
rate bill. The fact that the leaders  
of his party are lined up against him  
has proved so disturbing that even the  
certainty that the measure he desires  
can be passed with the aid of the Dem-  
ocrats of the Senate does not satisfy  
him, and he is ready to make a sacri-  
fice to win more Republican support."

"When it comes to the final test  
party considerations appeal to him. Though  
the number of votes neces-  
sary to insure the passage of the Hep-  
burn bill, with only such amendments  
as the friends of that measure favor,  
can be counted, the fact that the lead-  
ing Republicans are in the opposition  
and the votes by which the bill would  
be passed would come principally  
from the Democratic side, has caused  
Mr. Roosevelt to weigh well the 'prin-  
ciple' for which he is contending to  
see if it may not be adjusted to meet  
a partisan need."

"He has found himself at variance  
not only with the leaders of his party  
in the Senate, but with a majority of  
the Republicans in that body and with  
all the members of his Cabinet, ex-  
cept Attorney-General Moody. Mr.  
Roosevelt is understood to agree with Sen-  
ator Foraker, Mr. Taft, Mr. Clegg and  
a broad provision for court review.  
Other members of the Cabinet, except  
Mr. Moody, follow one or the other  
of these lawyer members of the Presi-  
dent's council. If Mr. Roosevelt  
would stand by his line he and the  
Democrats in the Senate would con-  
trol the situation, but his own party  
would have to be overridden, and the  
records would show a preponderance  
of Republican votes in the opposi-  
tion, with perhaps undesirable Cab-  
inet complications."

"To meet this situation the Presi-  
dent is willing to agree to a court re-  
view amendment which shall provide  
that, in case of the rate fixed by the  
Inter-State Commerce Commission  
being enjoined on motion of the rail-  
roads, the difference between the com-  
mission rate and the rate charged by  
the roads shall be in actual cash paid  
in escrow, to be returned to the ship-  
per, with interest, in case the com-  
mission rate is sustained, the produce  
as well as the shipper to have a pro-  
portionate interest in this rate."

"Whether this unexpected concession  
on the part of the President is the  
forerunner of complete surrender to  
the Republican party leaders cannot  
be predicted. Every concession  
made to placate the Republican op-  
ponents to rate legislation involves  
the risk of losing Democratic votes  
favorable to the President's original  
proposition. It is calculated that be-  
tween 20 and 24 Republicans will vote  
with the Democrats for the Hepburn  
bill, and it is doubtful whether the  
amendments which the administration  
has now signified its purpose to accept  
will greatly increase the Republican  
support of the measure."

If this—and like stories in the Her-  
ald and World—correctly diagnose  
the President's position, those who  
have been expecting an effective rate  
regulation law may as well surren-  
der their hopes, and look to see a  
milk and water bill, with loopholes  
and provisions for delay, that will de-  
feat the purpose of the whole agitation.

We shall see whether Mr. Roosevelt  
will desert the people now that the  
fight is won in order to give continued  
power to Aldrich and the other trust  
Senators, for any compromise means  
nothing short of betraying the cause  
for which he has stood with such ag-  
gressiveness as to win the approval  
and support of the American people.

Mr. A. Maurice Low, an able Wash-  
ington correspondent, says that in se-  
curing the reporting of the Hepburn  
bill, the President has ranged against  
himself the men who control legisla-  
tion in the Senate. These men not  
only feel themselves humiliated, but  
worse than that they are forced to  
admit that power has been taken out  
of their hands and put in the hands  
of the minority. They cannot, unless  
they stultify themselves, vote for the  
bill as it now stands, or permit it to  
be passed. Will Teddy "compromise"  
with them?

By a vote of 65 to 23 the House  
of Representatives have voted to drive  
the Southeastern Tariff Association out  
of the State. There is a great fight  
over it in the Senate and its friends  
believe it will pass and would result  
in the establishment of strong home  
companies, as well as cheaper insur-  
ance.

It is in hand and all former students and  
friends are requested to send contribu-  
tions to L. A. Falls, High Point, or  
Rev. D. P. Goode, Rutherford College.  
Dr. Abernethy did a great work for  
the education of North Carolina youths  
and his grave should be marked by a  
monument worthy of his lasting ser-  
vice.

La Follette has been heard from in  
the Senate. He talked sense. His  
success shows what a courageous man  
can do even in a State where a rail-  
road monopoly long had undisputed  
control.

**A SPIRIT OF BROTHERHOOD.**

The speeches in the Senate Chamber  
yesterday were admirable chiefly be-  
cause, without stopping over, they  
breathed a spirit of brotherhood.  
North Carolina and Rhode Island were  
the last two colonies to adopt the Fed-  
eral Constitution and come into the  
Republic. The spirit of Roger Will-  
iams dominated Rhode Island and it  
commanded certain guarantees of lib-  
erty before it would enter. In North  
Carolina the spirit of Willie Jones,  
kindred to that of Thomas Jefferson,  
dominated and declared that until the  
sovereignty of the State, freedom of  
religion, freedom of the press, and  
personal rights were guaranteed by  
the Federal Constitution, North Caro-  
lina would have its own row. The de-  
mands of both States were met and  
both States gladly became a part of  
the American Republic. The North  
Carolina soldiers under a great Rhode  
Island soldier, did much to achieve in-  
dependence, and in the county of  
Greene, and the towns of Greensboro  
and Greenville the name of General  
Nathaniel Greene is commemorated in  
North Carolina. With such associa-  
tions in an honorable past in the early  
history of the country, it was fitting  
that the presentation of the Beaufort  
flag, captured by the Rhode Island  
company, should have been the occasion  
of the renewal of the traditional  
friendship and comradeship in prin-  
ciples of the past.

The people of North Carolina have  
ever gloried in the record made by  
their Confederate soldiers, and its  
speakers yesterday gave proof of its  
cause for the pride it feels in their  
achievements. They did not cry  
"perceval" when war, disaster, and the  
persecution of reconstruction almost  
crushed them, but, in the ashes of de-  
feat and poverty, were proud that they  
had borne themselves honorably in an  
honorable battle for their convictions.

The Beaufort flag, taken by the  
Rhode Island troops, represented not-  
hing but devotion to Southern con-  
victions and the brave men who marched  
under that flag were conscious that it  
could never have been taken by any  
but brave men, even with superior  
force. Therefore, while it recalled sad  
memories, the presentation speech of  
Chief Justice Douglass—judicial, fair-  
minded and patriotic—evoked also ad-  
miration of the courage of the men of  
Rhode Island who had shown in battle  
their splendid courage—a courage that  
was of the same sort that was mani-  
fested by the hero of the Beaufort  
company. The spirit of brotherhood  
that marked all the speeches upon the  
historic occasion in the Senate Cham-  
ber yesterday is shared by the people  
of both commonwealths. It is a spirit  
that respects courage in an enemy on  
the field of battle and difference of  
opinion in times of peace.

**ELECT FEDERAL JUDGES TOO.**

Not only ought postmasters to be  
elected by the people, but Federal  
Judges and District Attorneys ought  
to be so elected. No official ought to  
hold tenure of office for life and at  
some stated period the people ought to  
have an opportunity to pass upon his  
public acts. One of the greatest law-  
yers in North Carolina, who until re-  
cently had no sympathy with the de-  
mand for the election of Federal  
Judges, said: "I am with The News  
and Observer, heart and soul, in fa-  
voring the election of Federal Judges  
by the people. It is dangerous for  
them to have the power they have  
without any possibility of being re-  
viewed by the people or being retired  
by them if they use the power they  
possess like tyrants."

The people will make mistakes of  
course, but not one-tenth as many as  
the one-man appointing power makes,  
and their mistakes can be corrected  
if the term is made for a stated period.  
Besides, fewer lawyers dependent upon  
corporation favor would get positions  
on the bench, and we would have a  
better administration of Federal law.

The people are coming around to Jef-  
ferson's view of "miners and sappers"  
of the Federal judiciary. The sage of  
Monticello had the vision of a scour  
and the faith in the people that can  
alone save popular government.

Why is there so much opposition to  
letting the District and Circuit Court  
Federal Judges review the findings of  
the Inter-State Commerce Commis-  
sion? Because a majority of them—in-  
fact nearly all in the South—owe their  
appointment to great railroads and  
will be expected to serve the railroads  
rather than the shippers, and when  
they would not decide for them out-  
right they would give such delays as  
would practically amount to a denial  
of justice to the shippers and consum-  
ers. But, if at the end of six or eight  
years the Federal Judge knew his ac-  
tions would be scanned by a constitu-  
ency that could retro him to private  
life, he would interpret the law as it  
is printed in the statute books and would  
not deny justice by delaying it as is  
too often done now when great corpo-  
rations wish to wear out men who  
have suits against them.

Though he is virtually a fugitive  
from justice, Andy Hamilton has been  
re-elected president of the Albany  
Club, the second most important so-  
cial organization in New York city.  
This action is evidence of the low  
tone that controls in that club.  
When a club, composed of social  
leaders, is ready to follow a grafter  
like Hamilton because he spends  
money (of other folks) like water,  
club life becomes a menace.

New York already enjoys a two cent  
rate and the New Haven road in Con-  
necticut has voluntarily reduced the  
rate to two cents. The heaven for  
lower passenger rates is working.

**WISHES THE EDITOR LENGTH OF  
DAYS.**

This paper has always believed that  
the Nicaragua canal was the best  
route for the isthmian canal, but when  
the plan for a sea-level canal caused  
the change to Panama, I thought  
there was so much to be said in favor  
of a sea-level canal that it hoped it  
was wrong in its Nicaraguan leanings,  
though it never approved the encour-  
agement of secession and the revolu-  
tionary methods practised to set Pan-  
ama up in business as our vassal state.  
Discussing the canal some days ago,  
The News and Observer editorially  
said:

"We followed Mr. Mark Hanna in  
abandoning the Nicaragua route in or-  
der to get the advantage of a sea-level  
canal. And now we are to have a  
lock canal by the Panama route.  
We've bungled a heap in this isthmian  
canal business, but let us hope the  
present plans are wise and we will  
avert a De Lesseps scandal."

The factious New York Sun, called  
by some one during the days it was  
supporting Ben Butler for President,  
"the brightest and meanest of Ameri-  
can journals" prints the paragraph  
quoted above and makes the following  
comment:

"May the Hon. Josephus Daniels,  
who will yet be a youngish man when  
he first passes the locks of the Panama  
canal at the high level of eighty-five  
feet, live long enough thereafter to  
make a second transit through a  
transformed canal which fulfills all the  
requirements of his cherished ideal!"

The editor of this paper duly appre-  
ciates the wish of the Sun that he may  
have length of days and that he may  
make two trips to the isthmus, but un-  
less digging begins soon fears that he  
will not see any sort of canal unless  
he lives to be as old as Methuselah.  
Appropos of the present situation as to  
the canal, we copy the following state-  
ment written by Mr. George J. Rupp-  
ert in the Philadelphia Ledger of  
February 28th:

"I have followed the course pursued  
by our government in connection with  
the construction of the Panama canal  
with a great deal of interest, as my  
business interests are down in Central  
America and the opening of that canal  
will certainly prove to be the biggest  
boom that part of our continent can  
possibly receive."

"But the apparent impotence of our  
administration to accomplish anything  
down there must make every Ameri-  
can feel ashamed of the spectacle of-  
fered to the rest of the world: I. e., a  
great government with unlimited  
means to dig that canal, fifteen to  
twenty millions of dollars, nothing sub-  
stantial to show for its commissions ap-  
pointed, drawing big salaries, doing  
nothing but to give the newspapers an  
article once in a while to fill up space;  
a chairman appointed, whose main  
qualification seems to be the fact that  
he is the owner of \$2,000,000 of stock  
in a railroad company; an interna-  
tional commission called together to dis-  
cuss and recommend the type of canal  
to be built; cost \$125,000, and over  
commission recommends sea-level canal,  
but other interests step in and per-  
suade our President to recommend  
an eighty-foot above sea-level lock  
canal as being cheaper in construction  
and quicker to get through with; an  
immense lake in the interior of the  
isthmus, of still water is the breeding  
ground of mosquitoes and malaria, and  
a great big dam resting on a soft foun-  
dation in a country where vibrations  
of the earth crust are almost of  
weekly occurrence; said dam to tie up  
billions of tons of water, with the city  
of Aspinwall on one end and Panama  
on the other end, one little earthquake  
wiping out perhaps both of these cities,  
with every living soul in them, and  
with all this no practical solution  
has been offered yet. Perhaps the one  
of John C. Wallace comes the nearest  
to it. If he had not advocated the con-  
tract system."

"The plan has been put forward  
time and again that great engineering  
problems had to be solved by the con-  
struction of that canal, but that is  
only buncombe for the masses. Every  
intelligent man knows it is only a  
question of how quickly to dig that  
ditch, and how to remove the dirt and  
deposit it in the place where it is most  
needed, and that is along the low  
marshy coast on either side."

"The conditions have been rendered  
a great deal worse than what they  
had been before the work was  
started by the French Company by its  
reckless methods of sanitation for the  
army of workmen employed, but this  
condition has been much improved  
by our government since we took hold  
of the canal, and this is about all we  
can show for our millions up to date."

"Now, to conclude, the only prac-  
tical canal is a sea-level canal. It can  
be constructed at the same expense as  
any other kind of canal."

There is more good sense about the  
Panama canal compressed into the  
same space in the criticisms of Mr.  
Ruppert than has been seen from  
any and all other sources since Mr.  
Morgan withdrew his opposition to  
making Panama the route.

The Inter-State Commerce Commis-  
sion will soon begin to investigate the  
oil and coal-carrying roads, and it is  
said that Charles E. Hughes, the in-  
surance investigator, will be employed  
to conduct the examinations. If so,  
we may expect revelations of the same  
nature as were brought to light in  
the insurance investigation. In fact,  
if the amount contributed to  
campaign funds, for lobbying and the  
like by railroads could be brought to  
light, it would make the contributions  
of insurance companies look like thirty  
cents.

And now the capital of the Bank-  
er's Life Insurance Company is im-  
paired and it has been ordered to pay  
up. The impairment of capital is  
something like fifty per cent. Its pol-  
icies aggregate \$25,000,000. The moral  
of all these insurance scandals is:  
Give most of your new insurance to  
home companies.

President Peabody (who is he any-  
way and what does he know about  
insurance?) denies that the Standard  
Oil Company has sought to influence  
his policy in the Mutual Life. Of  
course not. The Standard crowd  
"does not seek"—they own the sur-  
plus and reserve without a far to en-  
able them to do as they please in  
financial circles.

**THE FLAG BROUGHT HOME**

The presence here today of the  
Justice of Rhode Island upon the  
distinguished visitors from that  
State on the pleasant mission of return-  
ing the survivors of a brave Civil War  
company a flag taken at the Fort  
Mason is matter for which the  
occasion of coming here, the  
congratulation between people  
divided in war, in sentiment and in  
loyalty, have come in the spirit of  
the twentieth century into a common  
interest and appreciation which  
no note of sectional difference, as  
it may cement brotherhood in  
heritage of bravery and devotion.

The return of a captured flag is  
last act of reconciliation. It is  
token of forgetfulness as well as  
pardon. It means recognition of  
the physical symbol of military vic-  
tory. That an incident began in  
sin and consummated in the  
triumph of pride and victory, and  
pair and defeat, should end in  
brotherhood is an evidence of  
the healing of time, and a  
proof at once of the heroic  
of the war and of the quick hope  
confidence of the Republic when  
the hurry of its destiny has  
in its heart to cherish again  
fellowship and that faith in  
which is born of self-denial.

That is the spirit which will  
today's exercises. The men who  
sent either side in the love-  
have much to learn and best  
are ready and willing to learn  
the veterans of the Beaufort  
the flag that was made for them  
the memories of devoted women  
bring memories, the sadness of  
has been softened to the pathos  
well remembered love song. New  
Englanders, that sturdy  
which followed the other, call  
much the same conviction which  
pelled the South. Its return  
the quality of magnanimity  
inseparable from disinterested  
age."

These flag incidents, fragrant  
the odour of old sentiment and  
followed with the sweet memories  
of sacrifices, faithfulness to the  
and perpetuated without passion  
the present, are grateful mem-  
which invoke a spontaneous sym-  
They give proof of that three-  
ability in individual section  
that "coming to understand" what  
the ground-work of charity dig-

**RURAL DELIVERY THREATENS**

The examination of Assistant En-  
gineer General DeGraw shows that  
master was on a hot trail some weeks  
ago when it urged the North Carolina  
delegation to bend every energy to  
secure new free rural delivery routes  
instead of permitting reductions.

DeGraw now admits that the  
purpose of the Postoffice Depart-  
ment to reduce expenses by changing  
routes from daily to every other day.  
When that policy begins, exten-  
sion has shown that the poorer service  
has been given first to the section  
the smallest population on the route.  
By applying that rule, North Carolina  
would "get it in the neck." It is  
since the rural free delivery was in-  
augurated, the Southern States have  
been discriminated against in the  
number of routes, and if the dis-  
tance or change to tri-weekly  
permitted, the same section would  
be the one to suffer.

This country entered upon the  
rural delivery business with know-  
ledge that it would be expensive. It  
would not pay for itself. It is of  
times more value to the American  
people than the untold millions we  
spend in the Philippines, and for  
of the other items in the Federal  
get. We have a billion dollar in-  
gress, and yet the rural population  
threatened with loss of the only ben-  
it derived from the Federal gov-  
ernment that subsidies may be voted  
shipowners, railroads and other  
hopes that have a "pull." It is  
very bill proposing a reduction of  
rural delivery there is an item of  
\$2,600,000 for increasing railway  
pay, when now the amount paid  
railroads for carrying the mail is  
surprisingly high, and present rates  
will not continue a week but for  
the railroads have.

Congressmen who represent States  
with a large rural population have  
demanded an increase of routes and  
insist upon reduction of expenses for  
subsidy and bounty crowd and  
maintaining an un-American poli-  
the Philippines.

The statement of the Equum  
shows a shrinkage of \$1,000,000  
business during the year, a reduction  
of the surplus to \$68,457,199. It  
\$80,000,000 one year ago. This is  
partial evidence of the popular  
denial of the methods exposed by  
the failure to effect genuine reform.

The appointment of rebate Mor-  
confidence, lessened it. This thing  
putting a rebate-giver, who knows  
nothing about insurance, at the  
of a company, is to give the people  
stone when they ask for bread."

The McCordys have sailed  
Europe. It took eighteen trucks  
carry their fine clothes. The pol-  
holders thought Jerome would  
their exile until they had been  
to pay back the money they took  
the company.

Peanuts are low. They are fifteen  
big thirty per cent. less than in  
same time last year, while cotton  
much higher. This would ordin-  
pressure a smaller peanut and a  
cotton crop, but the farmers are lea-  
ing. They know that a big cotton  
crop this year will send that grain  
down to the cost of production.